of this paper before substantive review of this application is respectfully requested.

At this time the Applicants amend the specification and claims of this application to enter into the application the amendments made during the review of the underlying PCT application.

The Specification was amended to discuss two prior art documents. The entry of this material does not add new matter to this application.

Claim 1 has been cancelled and New Claims 10-18 added therefore. Claim 10 is the sole independent claim. Claims 11-18 are dependent from Claim 10. Claims 10-18 are English language, United States claim drafting style versions of Claims 1-9 that were reviewed and the subject of the International Preliminary Examination Report for this application. It is noted that the EPO, in its capacity as the International Preliminary Examining Authority for this application found that these claims are all directed to an invention that is both novel and the result of an inventive step over the prior art.

Respectfully submitted,

David S. Goldenberg

DSG\pql

FLYNN, THIEL, BOUTELL & TANIS, P.C.
2026 Rambling Road
Kalamazoo, MI 49008-1699
Phone: (616) 381-1156
Fax: (616) 381-5465

Dale H. Thiel Reg. No. 24 323
David G. Boutell Reg. No. 25 072
Ronald J. Tanis Reg. No. 22 724
Terryence F. Chapman Reg. No. 32 549
Mark L. Maki Reg. No. 36 589
David S. Goldenberg Reg. No. 31 257
Sidney B. Williams, Jr. Reg. No. 24 949
Liane L. Churney Reg. No. 40 694
Brian R. Tumm Reg. No. 36 328
Tricia R. Cobb Reg. No. 44 621

Encl:
Marked-up Amended Specification pages 4 and 4a
Replacement Specification pages 4 and 4a
Replacement Claims

336.9804

leads to a reduction of sensitivity in the measuring path.

According to US 4,281,248 the radiation of an IR radiation source is supplied to optopneumatic detectors with a chopper alternatively via a reference radiation path and a measuring radiation path. The gas to be measured flows through a long cell in the measuring radiation path and then through a short cell in the reference radiation path.

According to US 5,876,674 the radiation of a radiation source is split into two radiation paths and the gas to be measured guided through an absorption chamber having in each radiation path two optical elements formed as aligned glass rods each at different distance so that the optical path length in the absorption chamber is greater between one pair of optical elements than with the other pair.

The invention is based on the problem of providing an analyzer for determining concentration by transmission measurement which is compact and stable toward outside mechanical and thermal influences and permits a wide concentration range - from a few ppm to several ten percent - to be determined reliably and continuously.